NEW YORK HERALD.

JAHES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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*Vol.UNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, soluted from any quarter of the world; if used, and be theretly paid for. Our remains Commencement and Particulative Resulterant to Shall all Learners are packages as a series to us.

CONDENCE Statem of anonymous communications. We do

dreturn those resolven.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.
JOH PRINTING executed with neathers, cheapness, and

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA, Astor Place .- SESEMMIDE -GRAND FOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCEST.

BOWRRY THEATHE, Bowery -- WIZARD OF THE WAVE-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Bersey Bases-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Serious Fa-

NATIONAL PRATES, Chatham Square Resina Mea-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-A Kiss IN THE DARK-BRYIEV BANKS-FIRE WORLD'S FAIR-WILFUL MUR-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUNING PERFORMANCES AFTER-

NEW YORK AMPHITREATER, N Bowery-Equipment WASHINGTON HALL-PAYORANA OF THE PILORD'S

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street DLYMPIC-PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Friday, February 14, 1851.

The steamship Africa will be due to-night from Liverpool, with news to the 1st instant-two weeks later than our previous advices. It is expected in addition, that she will bring us some intellipence of the Atlantic.

Summary of latelligence by Telegraph.

It appears by our reports of the poceedings of Congress yesterday, that Mr. Benton is not satified with the fate to which the bill granting to the State of Missouri two per cent on all the public lands sold within her boundaries, was consigned, and has given notice of his intention to introduce another bill for the same purpose. If Col. Benton supposes, after the emphatic vote which was given on the first bill that he introduced, that there is any probability of the second one psssing, he is more credulous than we had imagined him to be.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General, by brevet, was passed by a vote of thirty-one to sixteen. This vote as far as the Senate is concerned, is equivalent to conferring on Gen. Scott the rank of Lieutenant General for his services in the Mexi-

can war. We hope the House will agree to it. An effort was made in the Senate to postpone prior orders, and take up the bill to amend the patent laws. So much scheming and underhand work has been developed, in connection with patents, within a short time, that we are confident the interests of inventors, and of the public at large, will be best served by postponing the question for the present. We do not see any necessity for hurry in this matter. The bill now before the Senate, for the amendment of the patent laws, is not, as far as we can judge, urged by patentees, but by those who dispute, whether rightly or not we do not know, the rights of patentees to the patents which they have acquired. From all that we have heard, there is no doubt there are patents in force which ought to be extinguished-the Wood worth patent, for instanceand others which are valid, morally and legally, but which outsiders wish to have declared invalid, because they are pirating upon them. Conndering the great interests at stake in this matter, we should think it very unadvisable, at this time. without preparation, or a perfect knowledge of the question, to pass any law on the subject. A number of patentees and pirates have been appropring the public for a number of years past with their controversies, and thousands of dollars have been expended in publishing advertisements for the purpose of convincing the public that both parties are right. We have refused to publish the statements emanating from either party, because they tradictory, and we did not know, nor did we care to take the trouble of ascertaining the merits of the controversy. There must be iniquity somewhere, however: for where there has been so much smoke there must be some fire. The best method for Congress to pursue, therefore, instead of tinkering the patent laws at this session, is to appoint a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and give authority to that committee to incuire into the whole subject, and report at the next session. Any amendment during the present seemon might work injury to deserving parties, and help those who have been, for years, pirating upon the brains of others, by stopping suits commenced against them for the recovery of damages.

The resolution to indemnify Mr. Ritchie for his loss in his contract for the public printing, was referred back to the Committee on Printing with in. structions to report whether Mr. Ritchie has executed the public printing agreeably to his contract, and what sum he has lost by it. The remainder of the day's session was occupied in discussing the River and Harbor bill, during which, some rather singular and extraordinary remarks were infulged in, and the body was in the utmost confusion.

Under our telegraphic head, our readers will and a letter from Gen. Sam Houston, on the present state of the country. Considering the position which the writer holds towards the country, his opinions at this time are worthy of being read and Teffected upon.

OUR POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH CUEA AND South America.-Intercommunication between nations being one of the great sources of nationa wealth, prosperity and intelligence, it is eviden that every arrangement which has a tendency to facilitate and augment that in ercommunication must necessarily promote in an equal degree the general welfare of the countries between whom such an intercourse has been established. On late postal arrangements with England and Germany afford a striking illustration of this fact .-Since the completion of these negotiations, our intercourse with these countries has not only been greatly facilitated, but has increased to an incredible extent, which circumstance has given an additional impetus to the energy, enterprise and industry of this country, and in a great measure contributed to the commercial greatness which she has at present acteined.

With a view of extending our intercommunication still urther, our government have now directed their attention to Cubs and South America. Major Hobbie, late First Assistant Postmaster Ge. neral, a man of large experience in these matters, has been sent out on a special mission to Cuba and South America, for the purpose of effecting postal arrangement- similar to those which he established with England and Germany. It is generally known that our intercommunication with the island of Caba is very incomplete and unsatisfactory-that in postal matters, as they at present exist, a great

injudicious appointment of the days of departure of the vessels from this and Charleston, the cannot be expected to increase very rapidly. The steamer leaves New York on the eleventh and twenty-sixth, and Charleston on the first and hiteenth of every month. The fifth and the twentieth, however, of every month, would be the more judic ous appointment for the departure of the steamer from the latter port, which would be the proper intermediate dates, and thereby greatly increase the number of letters. Such being the state of things, it is obvious to all that the mission of Major Hobbie is one of considerable importance, and one, it he succeeds in accomplishing his object, that will be of infinite advantage both to this country and to Cuba. But our last accounts from Havana indicate that he will probably fail in his negotiations with Cuba. It appears that the post office in Havana is entirely under the control of a family monopoly, who conduct that department in the most outrageous manner possible. Those who control it are nurrow-minded, and behind the age. They do not hesitate to open letters addressed to parties whom they know, and of whom they can entertain no suspicion of a revolutionary design, or any other improper intention. They detain letters as long as it suits their convenience, and then deliver them open to the persons to whom they are addressed. As long, therefore, as the post office is in such hands, and its management conducted on such contracted and illiberal principles, it is utterly impossible for Major Hobbie, notwithstanding his great ability and long experience, to effect postal arrangements, giving anything like satisfaction, with the island of Cuba. There is also another circumstance which has heretofore, and, indeed, continues to materially affect our postal intercourse with Cuba, and that is, while we use five and ten cent stamps, the postage is 124 cents, thus preventing the prepayment of postage on letters.

Taking all these points into consideration, there is little or no hope left of the success of Major Hobbie in extending and perfecting our intercommunication with that island. But whatever may be the results of the negotiations with Cuba, we are confident that his operations in South America will meet with signal success. Being of kindred institutions, the numerous republics in that region will readily assent to an agreement, and to terms of equity and justice. By the adoption of libera postal arrangements, the correspondence of the Northern republic with the Southern republic will rapidly increase, and very favorably affect the commerce of this continent.

OCEAN STEAMERS-THE EBONY LINE.-There are several steamship lines now pending before Congress, to wit: the Ebony line of four steamers, of 2,000 tons each, to ply between New York and the coast of Africa; the Norfolk and Antwerp line: the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Rio Janeiro line; and the San Francisco and Shanghai line. Of all these proposed lines, that which contemplates a regular communication by steam between this port and the coast of Liberia seems to be, by all odds, the most popular. The American Colonization Society, headed by that veteran states. man, Henry Clay, has taken the matter earnestly in hand. The enterprise has been judiciously seized upon as the very thing for the rapid colonization of the African coast with civilized free people of color from the United States; and the results anticipated by the society are of the highest magnitude and importance. It is estimated that with the introduction of the Ebony line, the expense of the deportation of emigrants to Liberia may be reduced to ten dollars for each emigrant-that the cheapness and speed of the passage will attract thousands of our free people of color to the shores of Africa-that Liberia will thus be rapidly built up and extended, and her vast commercial resources developed; and that, with this development, thousands of the free colored race in this country will be induced to flock to Liberia. The great object, then, is to make Liberta so attractive to our free colored population that they will emigrate voluctarily, en masse, to Africa, as their premised land. An incidental result of even greater moment than the amelioration of the condition of the colored race, the regeneration of Africa, and the development of hervast commercial capacities -is counted upon as certain, in good time, to follow the introduction of this line of steamers. It is calculated that such will be the emigration attracted to Africa, that the United States will be rapidly relieved of the great and growing evil of our free black population; leading, as white labor shall be. come cheaper than slave labor, not only to the gradual abolition of slavery in many States, but to the removal of the incumbrance in the only effec-

tual way-that is, by the removabof the race itself. Briefly, then, the objects and anticipations from the introduction of the Ebony line, are, the opening of an efficient plan for the removal of the free colored pepulation from the United States to Africe, and for the building up of a free, wealthy, civilized and happy republic there, so attractive to the colored race in the United States as only to require their emancipation to secure their emigration to Africa. The entire revenues of the federal government, with the whole of its naval, treasury, and postal vessels, by steam and by sails, would be insufficient, in any reasonable time, to remove the colored population from the country by compulsion; but, by making Africa attractive to the free colored men of the United States, the begisning of the end will be attained.

From various States, North and South, we hear of movements in favor of this Eboay line. The latest is by the State of Virginia. A large majority of the State Legislature, and of the State Convention, have signed a memorial, which has been presented to Congress, in favor of this great project. From all the indications around us, the measure, if adopted, would give general satisfaction to the country at large As a substitute for the blockading squadron of the coast o' Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade, these steamers would scarcely cost anything to the treasury. The ultimate object of colonization, and the creation of a vast market for our products, in exchange for the products of the tropics, would crown all.

Mr. Webster has declared himself willing to go for eighty millions for African colonization. With such a magnificent offer from the North, and with the good example of Virginia, it is to be hoped the ex reme South will not stickle at the Eoony steamers. The border States of Mason and Dixon's line, on both sides of it, from the Atlantic to the Misessippi, are deeply interested in the project, and we presume that the only question of its passage at this session, is a question of time. It is very likely that all the other new steam lines proposed will fall through, for want of money in the treasury, or from sectional opposition; but the Eboay line, involving to some extent the great question of our pelitical safety, and under the powerful stimulus which it has lately received from the Colonization Society, can hardly fail, we suppose, from any other consideration than a want of time Let us have the steamers. If they should even prove a failure to Liberia, they may be usefully deverted to some other quarter of the word. The

experiment is inviting, and ought to be tried.

New Courses Sure N B. Patiens. - This craft is now being coppered at the Balance Dock, foot of Pike street, thus affording the admirers of marine archifecture a fine epportunity of inspecting her beautifu; model.

For Cusages - The steamship Empire City, Cant. Wilson, left yesterday afternoon for Chagres, Her passengers' names will be found under their appropriate head.

deal of inconvenience prevails, and that by the present mode of conveyance the mails are considerably reduced in size. Our government have a contract with the Chagres steamers to convey the mails twice a mouth from New York to Havana and also another centract with the steamer [side] to convey the mails twice a mouth between [Charleston and Hayana; but in consequence of the scarcity of reamen. We understand that in convey the mails twice a mouth between [side] to convey the mails twice a mouth between [convertence of the scarcity of reamen several South American traders have recently sailed with colored crews.—Buttimere American, Feb. 12.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE UNEMPLOYED !-Amidst all the new societies and companies started in this age of progress, and with all the fresh ideas teeming in this great and enterprising metropolis, where the thoughts of so many thousand brains are at work devising schemes of money-making, or modes of bringing human skill and art into play to the more rapid and yet healthy developement of our commercial resources, it is curious that here is one good idea, obvious enough to every one, that has not yet been broached, or at least has not come before the public.

The great utility of a Commescial Guarantee Society for this city has been suggested by the extreme difficulty many young men of excellent character, and of the highest integrity, find in procuring security for situations of trust, such as book-keepers, tellers, or cashiers in banks, which they are in every other respect el qualified. It often occurs that the best men lose the most valuable situations (to hich inferior men are appointed.) simply because they re unable to give he required security. Those, perhaps, who know them best, and whose word may be as good as a bond, are not possessed of sufficient wealth to cover the necessary amount; and others, who may have ample means, and know the applicant, will not take any trouble, or incur even the most remote risk. where they derive no pecuniary advantage themselves from the transaction. This difficulty was long felt in England, and the wants of a numerous and respectable class-the mercantile clerks-produced guarantee societies in London, and other cities in that country, which have been attended with the best results. As like causes produce like effects, there can be little doubt that a similar society set on foot in this city, with the right kind of men at the head of it, would prove not only remunerative to the stockholders, but of great advantage to a large class of deserving men, while the merchant and the directors of companies would feel relieved from much anx -ty, being insured against all less that could possibly arise from the dishonesty of their employées. For instance, stage proprie ors would be insured against the frauds of drivers, and altogether a better class of men would be employed, as the company would not be likely to run a risk unless well satisfied about the character of their man. A society of this kind would be totally different from intelligence offices, the proprietors of which so often fleece their dujes. Unless a man actually obtained the situation, he would not be compelled to pay for the security, so that in every instance value would be received for the cash paid dowa.

To give confi ence to merchants and the public at large, it would be necessary to have substantial men, f | onorable reputation, directing and controlling the company. A large capital should be subscribed. and an efficient organization established. so as to obtain the necessary information about all persons applying for guarantees, and thus to protect the company from loss. In fact, it would be to all intents and purposes an insurance company, and the guarantee of each individual would b more or less hazardous according to his reputed integrity and honor.

We have thrown out the idea. Let it be taken for what it is worth. We are satisfied that if good men take hold of it, they can turn it to most useful

THE WORLD'S FAIR .- As soon as the schooner Emmi arrives from Boston with articles for the World's Fair the United States frigate St. Lawrence will receive her sailing orders, and immediately depart for South-

ampton. BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF PARODI. - Another elegant audience will fill the Opera House to-night, in York, to morrow, for Duston, whose het engagement will terminate in the course of a fortnight. Besides the brilliant entertainment offered to-night, the occaconsequence of the determination of the admirers of the Geneese vocalist, to make her a very handsome present in testimonial of their high regard for her talents and character. Parodi has come to a cold eli. nate, for the first time; and yet, she has been so anxious to please the public, that illness only prevented her singing on a single occasion, at the first part of the season. Every day since she has been in the coun ery, her t me has been occupied in rehearsals, some nes taking place twices day, in addition to her eventimes taking place twices day, in addition to her evenisg performances—and her industry has been not the
least remarkable point in her character. She seems
to possess the same indefatigable spirit of perseverance
which animated Mailbran; but it is to be hoped it
will not lead to so fatals aresult. The world cannot
spare so great an artiste, who must stand without a
rival as a dramatic vocalist, while she pursues the
same career which has led her, with unexampled rapidity, to the highest place in public favor. London
may have its Grisi and Paris its Garcia Viardot; but
could New York retain Parodi, we would never envy
the European cities. We should be fully condient
that we could not only have new operas, but that even
some of the old master pieces of Cimarosa, or of Paesiello, might be revived for the gratification of the
public.

However, to night we shall listen to Paroll, as Semi-ramide, again—and such a Semiramide as we cannot hope to hear for many a long day. Ortitisism is swept away by such a personation. In addition to the opera-there will be a concert, in which Miska Hauser, who created quite a favore on Wednesday night: will again perform to the delight of thousands. That the house will be througed, we have no doubt, and these who have not secured their seats should do so at once, or, failing in that, make a bargain for a foothold in some of the aisles. However, to night we shall listen to Paroli, as Semi-

City Intelligence.

VALENTINE's DAY .- The day so long looked forward to by pretty maidens and sighing swains, has comethe day sacred to St Valentine, and love, and pairing Yesterday every store that sold valentines was erowded from morn till night, and from night till closing time. The youth of both sexes were busily engaged in making purchases, selecting the prettiest and the most appropriate, both in words and orasment, regardless of any expense. Lest any one should forget the eventful day, the lancy stationers sent round troops of little bove, numbering some thirty, who marched through the streets with placards containing figures of Cupid, and directing the spectator to the store where he might purchase the most elegant samples or valentines. We rever saw a finer collection than was exposed for sale. The counters and tables were covered with them. Some of them were very expensive. The finest were those imported from London and France. There were boxes of them beautfully painted, and having exquisite pictures. They sold as high as \$15. This, however, is moderate, compared with the prices, is past years, when some cost \$150. Those extreme prices are properly going out of fashion. The number purchased yesterday is really enormous. There seemed to be quite a mania on the subject; nor was it confined to the young. We saw old bachelors and misds (not eld, for ladies never grow old, but) on the shady side of five and thirty, as analonaly searching for heautiful designs and loveletters made to order, as boys and girls of 18 and 20. The 14th February is a privileged day out of the 165, for all the love sick in the world to address the objects of their devotion without incurring the danger of giving or receiving offence. Accordingly, there are thousands who avail the mellows of the protection of his Salutchip to indite loving effections 15 rhyme, or copy those already composed, from a "Complete Valentine Writer" or to purchase the modes in print; and adopting them as their own, send them to persons to whom they would not venture to address a line for the remaining 364 days of the year. Many of the valentines are anony mous, and the receiver is left to quees the name of the sender Not a carrier in a first the analone of the sender No crowded from morn till night, and from night till closing time. The youth of both sexes were busily engaged the year. Many of the valentines are asking mous, and the receiver is left to guess the name of the sender. No siew are satircal and malicious. The exact origin of the custom is lost in antiquity, but weems to be de-rived by Christians from the ancient Pagan. The clerks in the Post Office curve Valentine's day, and the letter carriers think it the brighest in the year.

letter carriers think it the brighest in the year.

Weshiveron's Binders are strick Washington Greys,
and the Branch of the Regiment. It relates to
the parade on the coming birthday of Washington.

The several companies of this regiment will parade
on Saturday, the 22d instant in full uniform, without
knapsack, to delebrate the natal-day of the man
whose name we have the boson to bear, and whose
glerious and patriotic example I trust we will be at all giorious and patriotic example I trust we will be, at all times, ready to respond to, and, as tar as we are able, to imitate The regimental line will be formed in Bond street, right reasing near Broadway, at 11 o'clock, M., precisely. The Adjutant will form line at the above hour and the several companies will be promptly on the ground, so that there may be no delay in the fermation. Company B Captain Moses E Cracto, will proceed from their armory with the band, who will proceed from their armory with the band, who will also assemble there, to the quarters of the Celonal. No. 3 Hammond street, and be there at 10% o'clock, to receive the colors. ceive the colors."

MEETING OF THE BOUETY OF HUNDARIAN REFUGE Manying or the Society of Hevenaux Revenus.
On the 9th instant, a meeting of the Society of liungarian Refugees was held at the Shakapare Hotel
There were present, Capt. Rashbieh, chairman. Felecie,
first lieutenant riffmen; Batori, lieuanant cavalry;
Hammarry, major; Louve, captain; Tenner Ormal,
riffumen; Laiderer Flomeed; Teininger, lieut, is the
German legion; Schroder, lieut, artillery; Dautsch,
cap ain; Dr. Hank, chief surgeon; vidor, member of
the military Institute; Ludoriceam; Chiadeck, lieut,
first lattery; Herczog, national guards; Schledinger,
first lieutenant; Saviteky, officer of the hussars; Uristant only infantry—all from the late Hungarian army.
The secretary called the attention of the meeting to

advertisements which lately appeared in the American and German newspapers. After the same had been read and taken into consideration, the meeting resolved:—That whereas Theodore Dembinely and others, who represented themselves as officers of the Hungarian Society, at the meeting of the friends of the Hungarians, held on the Sist of January, which position they did not occupy at the time; and whereas they represented themselves as authorized by the society to make the appeal which they did make is their address; and whereas they have not since appeared before the Hungarian society, though notified to do so, the sforward mention of the society and have violated its laws; and that they be therefore diamissed from the position they held in the society.

THE CALIFORNIA AND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTREES.—The returned California volunteers held a meeting the other day, at which a resolution was adopted that they would join in the military procession on the 22d inst, the anniversary of the birthday of the father of his country. We understand they are desirous of receiving the Massachusetts volunteers on their arrival in this city, to take part in the ceremonies of the day. The Californians will number about fifty.

Daring Department of Thieres Cron The Butcher, was,—On Wednesday werning, about 70 clock from men.

the day. The Californians will number about fifty.

Daring Depredations of Thirties upon the Butchras.—On Wednesdey evening, about 70 clock, two men,
with a horse and wagon, made an attempt to steal a
side of beef from a butcher's shop in Carmine street,
near Bleecker; but when they had got the beef almost
to the cart, they were discovered by a young man in
the neighborhood, who gave the alarm, when the
thieves dropped their booty, and ran away, making
their escape, and leaving the horse and wagon behind
them, with two fine slaughtered pigs, which no doubt
have been stolen. They were conveyed to the Ninth
ward station house, where an owner is wanted for
them.

Synaling the Horse and Wagon or the County

ward station house, where an owner is wanted for them.

BYRALING THE HORSE AND WAGON OF THE COUNTY CLERK.—On Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, a horse and wagon belonging to George W. Riblet. County Clerk, was stolen from the Park, and was afterwards found in a stable in Crosby street, by the Eighth ward police, and restored to the owner, by Capitain Turnbull The thief was supposed to be a small colored boy, about fifteen years of age, named Jeremiah Davis, as he was seen, about four o'clock, with the horse and wagon, in Wooster street, and this morning he was arrested by Capitain T., in a grocery store, at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, and taken to Justice Osborn, who sent him to Blackwell's Island for six months.

Osborn, who sent him to Blackwell's Island for six months.

Nocturnal Assaults by Rowdies.—As Mr. John C. Miller was returning home from church on Wednesday evening, he was attacked by a gang of rowdies near Forty-seventh street and Second aveous He was severely beaten. From information given to the police of the Nineteenth ward, John Sweeny and James McKnight were arrested for the offence, in about an hour after the occurrence, by Sergeants Rossand Cartwright.

Fire in a Shir Yard.—A fire occurred on Wednesday evening, at haif past seven o'clock, in Westervelt's ship yard, at the foot of Houston street, East river. It broke out in the blacksmith's shop. The members of engine company 44, were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames without much damage. Several of the officers of the Eleventh and Tirteenth wards were in attendance, rendering assistance.

Throwned Ashesin the Street.—Philip Coyle was

Throwing Ashes in the Street.—Philip Coyle was arrested on Wednesday by officer Nelson, of the Thirteenth ward, for throwing ashes in the street.

arrested on wednesday by officer Neison, of the Thirteenth ward, for throwing ashes in the street.

Accident—Patrick Kenna, en Wednesday afternoon, fell from the hay loft of his brother. Edward Kenna, 251 Washington street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital by officer McCollick, of the Third ward.

Danger of Fiving Kives on a House Tor.—Coroner Geer held an inquest yesterday, at No. 21 Vandam street, on the body of Charlés H. Mason, aged 11 years and 7 months, who came to his death by falling from the roof of the house. It seems the poor boy was flying his kite on the top of the three-story house, and on walking backwards he fell over on to the shelving roof of a two-story house, next door, and from thence rolled off into the street. By the fall his skull was fractured and his right arm broken. This occurred about four o'clock that night. Verdict according to the above facts. We hope this will be, in some degree, a warning to boys venturing on the tops of houses to fly kites.

Death by Breaking a Leg.—The Coroner likewise

BEATH BY BREAKING A LEG.—The Coroner likewise held an inquest, at the City Hospital, on the body of Ann Rafferty, aged 50 years, born in Ireland, who, about two weeks since, fell down on some ice and broke her leg. She was taken to the Hospital, where, in consequence of the injury, she expired yesterday morning. Verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

MAYOR KINGSLAND AND ERRINE AND RYERSON,
THE ONEMUS PROPRIETORS—ARREST OF STAGE
DRIVERS.
According to intimation thrown out during the last
few days past, respecting the expected demonstration
about to be made by Mayor Kingeland, in consequence
of Bertine & Ryerson, proprietors of a line of stages
running from Thirty first street, down Tenth avenue,
along Greenwich street to Spring street, up Spring
street to Broadway, down Broadway to Grand street,
and along Grand street to the Williamsburgh Ferry,
considerable excitement was created yesterday.
This line of stage route was granted by Mayor Woodhull, and on the present Mayor coming into office, the
said license was revoked. Notwithstanding, however,
such decision, Mr. Bertline denied the power of the
Mayor to take away his license without assigning
some just cause; and, accordingly, having paid the
outlay of near \$16.000 for new omnibuses, horses, &c.
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outlay of near \$16.000 for n of dissatisfaction. The prisoners were presented before the magistrate, and officer McManus, one of the stage inspectors, appointed by the Mayor, made oath that he arrested William Vader, driver of stage No. 534, on a charge of driving said stage without a license, and also saw that he him take tare from a passenger. Mr. Pertine, who was present, with his counsel, denied the right of the Mayor to make such arrest, and demanded an investigation. The counsel for Mr. Arrtine contended, that in equity the Mayor should assign some cause for reveking the license of said stages—but as yet his clients had been unable to obtain any. The magistrate remarked that he would give the whole matter a full and carvful judicial investigation, as it involved a very important law point in the city ordinance. The following stage drivers were then called up, who were under arrest.—George Houstoun, Reliph D Martin, Harrison Weaver, Jared Cook, Win. Holt and John Melrow. All these men were allowed to go, on the promise of Mr. Bertine to have them in court when required A question arcses at to who was to take charge of the stages, as four had been brought to the pollec court, and were standing in the street. The magistrate stated that Mr. Bertine was at liberty to take his stages. "But how can I'" said Mr. Bertine, when all my drivers are arrested; and if they drive the stage again the police officers will again take them into custody. "Yes," said the officers," our orders are to arrest the drivers of every stage running without a license, and taking fare. That is our orders, and until the Mayor revokes such order, we are obliged to obey it." Then "said the counsel, "you must take chargelof the stages yourselves" (Laughter.) The police officers let the court, followed by the crowd who were joined by a number of others outside, and three cheers were given for Bertine and Byseron. The officers jumped left the court, followed by the crown who were joined by a number of others outside, and three cheers were given for Bertine and Byerson. The officers jumped on the stages, and drove them home to the stables of the proprietors. The magistrate has set down the case for a full investigation, to commence at 12 o'clock THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST PREDERICE D. ROSINSON. Before Justice Mountfert.

This case was continued yesterday, and the witness, Colonel Russell Jarvis, was further examined. Question—What was your pecuniary situation in the summer of 1850? Were you solvent, and able to pay a debt of four hundred and fifty dollars? This question was objected to by the witness. The magistrate ruled the witness might answer the question.

A - I was able to pay a debt of that amount in the year 1850. I will add that during my residence in New York, since 1840. I never left a bill unpaid, or permitted one, that I acknowledged to be due, to be presented twice, to my recollection, though I have resisted one unjust claim. Q.—Have you no other answer to give to that ques-

-Yes. I have a protest against the right you have A - Ves. I have a protest against the right you have to ask it, on the round of its irrelevancy.

Other questions were gone into, but the answers resulted only in cumulative testimony, amounting to about the same as aircady given in the two previous days proceedings. The case is still under advisement.

Attempt to Practice Shortless - The case of William II. Mellen, captain of the steamboat Hudson, heretofore published in our columns, charged, on the twenty-second day of January last, with an attempt to procure abortless, being the father of the child, was yesterday discharged, by Justice Caboro, of the Lower Police Court, after a full examination of the case.

Charge of haping a Gambling House. — A complaint amode yesterday, before Justice Mountfort by a lawyer called Lawrence Gardiner, against Robert Charge of bening a Gombling House.—A complaint name we have the hour to bear, and whose is not patrictle example I trust we will be at all ready to respond to, and as far as we are able. The regimental line will be formed in Bond right ressing near Broadway, at 11 o'clock. A cisely. The Adjutant will form the at the above not the exemptance will be promptly on our that there may be no delay in the los. Company B. Captain Mose E. Crasto will a from their armory with the band, who will semble there, to the quarters of the Colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect the colonel. No moral street of the Celonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect to the colonel. No moral street, and be there at 10½ o'clock, to respect to the colonel. No moral street of the colonel. No moral street the colonel of the moral street of the colonel. No moral street of the colo

United States District Court,

United States District Court,

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

CHARGE OF BEING ENGAGED ON HOARD A SLAVER.

Fun. 13.—United States us. Henry Johnston.—The prisoner was indicated for voluntarily serving on board the American ship Martha, which was engaged in trafficing in the slave trade, contrary to the laws of the United States.

In contrary to the laws of the United States.

United States.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. J. P. Hall. the United States District Attorney, Mr. Everts appeared as counsel on the part of the people, and stated the case to the jury. He said that the issue which would be presented for their consideration, was of stated the case to the jury. He said that the issue which would be presented for their consideration, was of a criminal nature, upon the prosecution of the United States against Henry Johnson, the prisoner, who stands charged with the orime of having voluntarily served on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade. As early as the year 1800, the government of this country passed a law prohibiting all trafficing of that kind, and making it punishable by fine and imprisonment for any citizen of the United States to engage in that neferious trade. The general facts of the case to be presented to the jury were -that on the 6th of June, 1850, the ship Martha, being a vessel of the United States, was on the coast of Atrica, within about thirty miles of Ambrize, a noted place for size traffic; she was there boarded by the United States brig Perry, examined, seized and sent home captive to New York The Martha has, by the laws of the United States, been forfeited. The circumstances of the seizure, and the appearance and condition of the ship, will be detailed by the lieutenant of the Perry. When the jary shall have ascertained, to their satisfaction, that this vessel was engaged in the forbidden traffic, the naxt question will be, whether the prisoner was serving on board of her; and then the only remaining topics will be, whether the prisoner was serving on board of her; and then the only remaining topics will be whether the voluntarily served and knew the unia rful character of the trade, and the objects of her voyage. Counsel then cited the 2d and 3d sections of the act of 1860. The second makes it penal for a citizen of the United States to serve on board any foreign vessel engaged in the slave traffic—and the third makes it penal for a citizen of the United States to serve on board any foreign vessel engaged in the slave traffic—and the third makes it penal for a citizen of the United States to serve on board any foreign vessel engaged in the slave traffic—and the third makes it penal for a citizen of the United Sta

lieutenant in the United States Navy; I was on board the United States brig Perry on the 5th of June, 1850, in about the latitude eight, south, on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Betee here suggested, that as his associate coun sel, Mr. Betts, was engaged in another cause in the Supreme Court, "prosecution might defer the examination of this witness for the present, and commence their case by reading the depositions of such witnesses as had been taken de bene esse.

Mr. Everts assented, and then proceeded to read the depositions of John Ross, who was one of the crew of the brig Perry; was in one of the boats which went to board the Martha; picked up a writing desk which was dropped from the Martha, and gave it to Lieutenant Rush; there were about 37 of a crew en board the Martha; Ca; tain Merril was the commander of the Martha; Ca; tain Merril was the commander of the Martha; Ca; tain Merril was the commander of the Martha.

George W. Myers' deposition, and that of Charles F. Casnman, were also read; the latter stated that Lieutenant Rush demanded papers frem Captain Merril which, aiter some hesitation, he gave up.

William Hornby's deposition corroborated those of the former. James Hammond also deposed to the picking up of the writing desk; he was sentry over the crew of the Martha, on their way back; heard them say that if the Perry was a little later they would have had filteen hundred slaves on beard. John Weeks deposed that Johnston pretended to be a Portuguese, and did not speak English until they had arrived near Bandy Hock. The depositions of a Spaniard, one of the crew of the Martha, on their way back; heard them say that if the Perry was a little later they would have had filteen hundred slaves on beard. John Weeks deposed to the Johnston was mate on board her. The depositions of a Spaniard, one of the crew of the Martha, stated that he shipped at Parinaqua, and that the captain told him the vessel was going to Valparalso; and also proved that Johnston was mate on board her. The depositions of a Brazilian c

Superior Court.

Before the Hon. Judge Duer.

Fen. 12.—Esther Y. Weisser, Administratrix, vs. Chas.

Denison, President of the North River Bank.—In this
case, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, \$1,896
60. Appeal to be taken to general term, without security for costs.

away till I get the paper;" my brother and I went out, and we leit Mr. Spencer still in the office, acting boisterously; I was afraid there would have been more trouble, so I took my brother away.

On cross-examination, the witness said that Mr. Spencer repeatedly asked his brother for the paper, which he retured; he said he had hired the office from Mr Oeberne, and as a matter of courtesy he would see him on the subject, as he had something to complain of.

Berjamin Clark deposed to the defendant coming linto Mr. Serymeer's office, and asking for some paper belonging to Mr Oeberne, which he frawdulently detained; Serymeer said he had taken the premises from Oeberne, and he should never give it up; Spencer was violent, and said he would not go until he got the paper; witness asked him to go away, and said he would be could prove it by Robert Oeberne; Mr. Serymeer stood up and said to us. "You see what abuse I am obliged to put up with from this blackguard;" upon which Mr. Spencer fiew at him and struck him with his fist on the head; it knocked off his hat.

Counsel for the defendant having submitted their case, and contended that he was justified in the course he had pursued, the Judge charged the jury, who, not having agreed at the rising of the Court, at four o'clock, were directed to render a sealed verdict.

Fee. 13.—Verdict for plaintiff, \$400.

Court of Common Picas.

Before lion Judge lagraham

Fun. 12.—Action for Stander—Thomas Melatosh us.

Jemes Magnine—This was an action for stander, used
by the desindant in charging the plaintiff with the
commission of immoral and criminal offences. Demages were laid at \$19,000. It appeared from the evidence adduced by Messis. N. B. Blunt and carpentier,
on behalf of the plaintiff, that the slanderons charges
complained of were embodied in an addayt offered
before a police justice, imputing to the plaintiff an
immoral act, but which complaint was dismissed by
the magistrate; and that the detendant had also propagated the charge amongst the friends and acquaitaance of Mr. Meintosh. It also appeared that the
plaintiff and defendant were connections by marriage,
the step mother of Mr. Meintosh (his father's second
wife.) being the sister of Mr. Maguire; and further,
that they were opponents in business as woollen manufacturers. The evidence of some of the winesses
went to show that there was a malicious teeling on the
part of the defendant towards the plaintiff, and that iacturers. The evidence of some of the winnesses went to show that there was a malicious feeling on the part of the defendant towards the plaintiff, and that he said that McIntoch had interfered with him in the market, and he was bound to bring him down, and would be revenged for it. There was but one witness, the brother of Mr. Maguirs, examined for the defence. The case has occupied the Gourt for the lastwo days. The Judge, in changing the jury, remarked that, were it not that he had been asked by counsel to charge on some propositions of law, he would have the case sutirely to them. The stander complained of consists in charging the plaintiff with two of the highest crimes known to the law. It only becomes necessary to inquire if there is anything to justify the securations, or excuse the conduct of Mr. Maguirs, and if there is not then no jury sould healtate to punish the defendant not only for the injury inflicted out the plaintiff, but for the motives which is duced bin to make the imputations. No justification has been offered by the defendant—nothing to excuse his conduct—there is no evidence here to show that he was told by others what he stated respecting to ever informed him of those accusations which he made. After some nutter remarks, the Judge said that he left the case with them, without expressing an oping on it, further than to say that the jury have a right to award damages for the injury they may believe the plaintiff has sustained by reserved these standards as a section brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, as issues of a pier from which the horse and

Samuel Miller es. Joseph and John Howard. - This we so action brought by the plaintiff against the defenants, as lessees of a pler from which the horse and cart of the former were precipitated into the river, in cuserquence of the absence of the propar preventives required by law. The detectants contend that the accident occurred through the negligence of the plaintiff \$100 the other of the former of the Court, on a cave to be made

Before Henerable Judge Woodruit Before Honorable Judge Woodruif

Fig. 12 - Edward South vs. Joan Slows and Henry M.

Horred - The complaint in this case alleges that the defeed and sevined a certain quantity of goods and chattles

belonging to the printid at his premises, where he was

currying on business at 40181 ondway, in the city of New

Kork and by which means it is contended by Meser

Jas. M Smith and A. D. Rusself, that the plaintiff has sustained injury in his business to the amount of \$20,000, at which he lays his damages. On behalf of the defendants, it is contended by Messrs. James T. Brady and C. Lawton, that the seleure made by them was justified, and exceuted by them by virtue of a valid mortgage made by the plaintiff to the defendants on his furniture and stock in trade. &c. bearing date 27tb-June, 1849, by which he conditioned to pay, on demand, the sum of \$1,000, money advanced by them, otherwise they were empowered to foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the property; and that the plaintiff having abandoned his business and property, and left the State, they caused the goods to be sold according to the mortgage, for the sum of \$588-62, which was their full net value. It also appeared that the plaintiff having become bail for the "confidence man." abandoned his business and property and left the State, and is now in the State prison undergoing a period of five years imprisonment for the orime of perjury. For the plaintiff it is further contended that the defendants were not empowered to foreclore withing six months, unless it appeared that he was making a disposition of his property, or that it was claimed by other creditors. The Judge charged the jury, and ordered a sealed verdiot. The jury being unable to agree, were discharged.

agree, were discharged.

Movements of Distinguished People.
William Fraser, Esq., Scotland, Major L. Candee,
New Haven; W. D. F. Manice, Yale College; R. P.
Clark, Cincinnati; and James Writmarsh. Boston,
were among the arrivals at the Union Piace Hotel.
L. Whitney, Rochester; C. Grant, Sehenectady; J.
Mather, Troy; J. M. Brown, La.; Capt. Griswold, Panama; T. H. Jackson, New Orleans; D. Wood, ship
Germania; General James Providence; Capt. Baker,
Boston, were amonget the arrivals yesterday, at the
Astor House.

Germania, General James Providence; Capt. Baser, Boston. were amongst the arrivals yesterday, at the Astor House.

Gen. T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; R. McCall, Philadelphia; C. C. Tate, Va.; D. Carter, Va.; J. P. Delany, Philadelphia; W. H. Romeyn, Kingston; H. N. Cruger, Westchester, were among the arrivals yesterday, at the Irving House.

J. T. Hendricks, New Haven; W. Pendleton. New Brighton; H. E. Hunter. U. S. Navy; T. Allen, Philadelphia; W. Alston, Halifax, N. S.; and Captain Sands, U. S. Navy, frigate St. Lawrence, arrived yesterday at the American Hotel.

Cel. S. Hunting, Sag Harbor; Col. E. Jesup. Southport. Ct.; L. D. Lallested. Geo.; W. W. Goodrich, do.; C. Green, do.; N. W. Pearsona. Ala; Dr. B. Ober, Pa; N. P. Howell, Sag Harbor; Wm. Adams. do; and T. G. Tait, Boston, were among the arrivals at the Clinton Hotel, yesterday.

The wire suspension bridge, over the Nisgara river, was finally opened on the 5th inst.

Court Calendar for Friday.

Suffreme Court - Circuit Court. - Nos 229. 587, 233, 237, 117. 191. 231, 158, 266. 208, 239 to 243. General. Term - Nos. 196, 34, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 197, 58, 195, 59, 60 OMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 159, 107, 173, 139, 79°, 201, 263, 221, 263, 241, 247, 243, 253, 261, 147. Part 2—Nos. 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 436, 438, 440. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT .- Same as yesterday,

Caution .- Certain Mortgages, the property of the Milwankie and Mississipp mairona Composity, executed by the stockholders of the said compan; to Edward D. Holtin, and accompanied by bonde of taid company, assigning and guaranteeing the same, have been fraudelently obtained and put in circulation as Now York. All persons are cautioned against the purchase of said securities, as they will be reclaimed by the said commany, and can be of no use to the holders.

Treasurer Mil. & Miss. &R. Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1851.

Stanfield Hall .- This Extraordinary Production is now in the hands of the hootsellers. The lovers of light reading have a treat stored in its neatly printed pages. See advertisement in another column. It is said by good judges to be the best historical novel of the nineteenth

Goldsmith's Experiment of bringing the acquisition of a fine hand within the reach cfall, by reducing his charges one-half, has had the effect of indusing hundre's to reform their penmanchip under his auspices. The cheap arrangement, however, is only temporary, and these who de-tire to realize its benefits should apply, without delay, at 259 Broadway.

for Gentlemen's Hats, 128 Falton street, will introduce style for the season on Saturday, 15th.

Cupid calls out his "Strong Army" again to-day, and will hold his grand review at 98 Nassau street. All lovers are invited to be present and partake of the beauties, in the way of Valentines, (which are only a produce to the possession of beauties of another sort,) which will be dispensed on the occasion.

H. Newman, 8315 Broadway, offers a heautiful stock of Needsework Trimmings, Cufs, Collars, Chemisettes, plain, and umbrodered Handkerphiefs, Under Sleeves, Infants' Walste, Robes, and Cape: Veils. Trimming Laces, Lace, Mitts, &c., &c., all of which be is offering remarkably clear, and, in some cases, twenty per cent under regular prices. Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the

Hair or Whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the bair or skin. It can be washed immediately, withour disturbing the color, and has no bed odor. It is applied, or sold, at FMALON'S wir Factory, No. 197 Breadensy, corneg of Dey street, and by all the druggiese, city and country.

Hatr Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Bostom Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can only be pro-cured genuine at the manufactory, 4 wall street, New York The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various di-plomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address. Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupes should call as Established colobrated Wig factory, No. 6 Wall at They will find be perfectly understande all their roquirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he known his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call

Fancy Cutlery, from the Manufactories of Jos. Redgers, Gro. Westenholm, &c. The assortment embraces the finest quality of Razers, Penknives, and many acticles for toilet use. SAUN DERS, 147 Broadway.

Corner of Liberty at., and 337 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Shell and Buffalo Horn Bress Comba - This selection, acknowledged the finest in the city, has of late had many adultion, and ladies will find, on examination, combs of an entire new syle, not to be obtained in any other establishment. Combs made and repaired.

A. R. J. SAUNDERS, 307 Recoders. Watts' Nervous Autidote has done more

alleviate the dreading suffering of human mature, than all effections mediciane over discovered. It note like major wite 15 years discovered. Neuralizas, that hasho wite 15 years disappear the next bottle that is taken. \$1 x bottle; 20 per des 102 Nasau strut.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13-6 P. M. There was a better feeling in the stock market, to-

day, and a general improvement in prices was realized. At the first board. Eric Income Bonds advanced 14 per cent; Hudson River Second Bonds, 16; Norwich and Worcester, 114; Stonington, 114; Farmers' Loan, 14; Morris Canal, M; Portemouth Dry Dock, M; Edge-worth Company, M; Long Island, M; Reading Railroad, %; Erie Railroad. 16; Harlem, 16. A large portion of the transactions were for cash, and the bears have evidently been induced to enter the market as buyers apprehensive of a more decided improvement then that already realized. It appears by the quotations, to-day, that Normich and Harlem are rapidly moving upward. They are, without doubt the most promising railroad stocks on the list, and there is a wide margin for an improvement in each. The prospects of each company are of the most flattering cha racter. Norwich already pays five per cent per annum on the par value, and Harlem four per cent on the par value-equal in the former to more than seven per cent on the investment at present prices, and in the latter to six per cent on the in-vestment at present prices. Either of these stocks will pay well, not only in dividends, but in rise in merket value, and the probability is, that the present year there will be a great increase in the dividends from the net earnings this year. The Harlem Raff read Company have made several important improvements in the road, during the past year, and more are in contemplation. The substitution of the heavy rail on the city track, has already added largely to the city traffic, and the extension of the line to the lower corner of the Park will still further increase the income from city travel. It is our impression that these improvements in the city line will add to the gross earnings, for the year 1851, at least fifty thousand dollars, while the increased traffic on the rest of the road will give a further increase of fifty thousand dollars, making an aggregate of one hundred thougand dollars. This will swell the gross earnings to six hundred thousand dollars, and the net earnings to, say three hundred thousand dollars, which will pay the eight per cent on preferred stock, interest or debt, and six per cent on the par value of the old stock, equal to nine per cent on present market value. This induces us to believe that there is a margin of from ten to fiften per cent for a rise in the market value of the stock. The earnings of this road for January, 1861, show an increase of nearly ten thousand dollars on those for the corresponding month

freight, in connection with the New Haven road. At the second board, Harlem went up one per cent Farmers' Loan, N; Reading Railroad, 1: Norwish and Worcester, M; Morris Canal, 1; Portsmouth Dry Dock, 14; Edgeworth, 14; Eric Railroad, 1. The market was quite active, and closed firm. The bulls appear to be again in the ascend-ncy, and have already resovered s portion of the depreciation. The spirit of speculation is not dead, but steepeth. When aroused, we exprot to see the fancies make a very rapid move upward. Portsmouth and Edgeworth advanced a large per cent to day, and those who held on or purchase! during the depression, will make a bandsome profit, even at present prices.

in 1850 without including any of the receipts this

company is entirled to from the transportation of

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$80,145 56; payments

\$255 514 10 - balance, \$4,468,339 75. The quantity of certain articles exported from this port for the week ending the lith instant showing